PUBLIC PLACE DOES NOT PAY

Facts Which Aspirants to Federal Positions Lose Sight Of in Their Eagerness.

Failure of the Kitchen Cabinet Predictions-Difficulty of Preparing a Tariff Bill-Quick Work in the Pension Bureau.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 30. - Office seekers have had their eyes opened by the recent utterances of First Assistant Postmastergeneral Clarkson upon the delusions of office-holding. Despite this fact the army of men and women who desire to go upon the pay-rolls of Uncle Sam remains undiminished. At least one hundred persons can be found for every position within the gift of the federal government. No amount of illustration showing the operation of the fact that office-holding is but the following of an ignus fatuus will convince the American people that they ought not hold offices. One who sees from the stand-point of Washington the eagerness of office-getting, almost comes to the conclusion that the American people are an office-seeking people. There are very few offices within the gift of the federal government which yield a profit or a pleasure in any direction. It is simply a reflection from an electric light-a distant glamour which the ambitious citizen is constantly marching dent leave. He held an informal reception toward, but never reaches.

Ten years of life among office-seekers and office-holders has convinced me that more men seek office because they are ignorant of its results than anything else. A federal office-holder is a large citizen, as a general rule, among those with whom he was reared, especially if the office is viewed from a far distance. An office-holder among office-holders is a very small and humble citizen. It is safe to say that there are not five hundred office-holders in Washington who receive upwards of \$2,000 a year that live within their salaries, and yet there are many thousands of such men here. Among the 414 men who occupy seats in Congress and draw a salary of \$5,000 a year each, with twenty cents a mile for mileage, and \$125 a year for stationery, and other perquisites, there are not twenty who can come out even at the end of the year, in a financial way. It is safe to say that the 414 men in Congress who draw in the aggregate \$2,070,000 a year who draw in the aggregate \$2,070,000 a year as salary alone, expend in living at least \$4,000,000 a year. In other words, there is twice as much money spent by Senators and Representatives for living alone as is received in the way of salaries, mileage and stationery. There is not a Cabinet officer who lives within his \$8,500 a year salary. The Speaker of the House and Vice-president are out of pocket every year by virtue of holding office. Army and navy officers and a very few bureau officers save a little money out of their salaries. There are some clerks who receive from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year who manage to save a few hundred dollars and, by investing in real estate or other securities. investing in real estate or other securities, investing in real estate or other securities, accumulate a small amout within a long period of years. But any of these people who would go into private life and devote themselves as painstakingly and determinedly would secure a competence before they passed into old age, whereas their long life in office affords them simply a good living and the proud knowledge of knowing that they are office-holders.

It is a great thing in the minds of people who elect Congressmen to go to Congress.

who elect Congressmen to go to Cougress. Nearly every man aspires to be a Congress-man until he has held the office or has been man until he has held the office or has been in some position of greater magnitude. Unfortunately, a majority of men who go to Congress give up lucrative businesses and destroy themselves in a financial way before they ascertain that they are in a position which yields them neither pleasure nor profit. There is not a man in the House of Representatives who faithfully discharges the trust reposed in him who does not do more work than any lawyer who is making twice as much money, and often a Congressman is called upon to earn \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year and then spend as much as his salary is worth hiring help. It has not appeared yet to the average man in Washington to what practical use can be put the experience of a Congressman beyond possibly a term or two. It is merely an expensive luxury.

sive luxury.

The holding of offices in the departments, however, is the greatest curse to ambitious mankind. The department offices are not desirable for successful business men or those who have the least spark of ambition. They ought to be filled by women.

When President Harrison entered the White House, the Democratic press and some of the falsetto singers, familiarly known as mugwumps, proclaimed that there would be a kitchen cabinet which would run the White House. The changes were rung upon this proclamation until the din was annoying. Nothing of that sort has been heard during the past ten or twelve months. Those who have watched the

men in Congress attempted to dictate affairs from Capitol hill. They thought the President ought to take their advice in everything, and proceed with business without investigation. The work has been done on a different basis, and yet it has not been offensive to those with whom the chief executive usually co-operates. The fact of having a man in the White House who can think and work for himself, and who is determined to make an administrawho is determined to make an administration for the people as a body, including all classes, seems to have worked so charmingly that those who were anticipating a kitchen cabinet have completely retired from the field of criticism.

No one, without he has experience in the preparation of a tariff bill, has the least idea of the difficulties confronting such work. A great many business men have grown impatient because their Representatives in Congress and their friends in Washington have been unable to forecast

Washington have been unable to forecast the preparation of a tariff bill or predict when the measure will finally be passed.

Almost every article that can be found in all of the stores of a large city is taken into consideration in the compilation of a tariff bill, and every business interest of consequence in the United States and every interest that has been thought of and is yet undeveloped, is pushed upon the committees in both houses before the measure is finally adopted. A bill may be finally completed and on the eve of being reported from the committee of either house of Congress; hundreds and hundreds of interests may have been refused a hearing by ests may have been refused a hearing by the committee, and even in that last mo-ment the bill will be laid down and delayed in final action for weeks to consider questions. It was believed when Congress spent several months of time, two years ago, in preparing a tariff bill and thousands and thousands of pages of testimony and reports from the Treasury Department were received, conned and circulated, that very little could be said which was new. The bundreds of exhaustive speeches that were delivered seemed to tire the entire country, and it was believed that no one would want to take up tariff again. When the question take up tariff again. When the question of preparing a new measure came up before the committee on ways and means last January, it was as if nothing had been said about the tariff question. Those from a distance readily concluded that, as so much had been said upon the tariff question, and so much had been written and done, the demands for new hearings should be brushed aside; but if one could see the pressure brought here he would instantly conclude that not even the son of a prophet could forestell the future action upon the tariff bill. Nothing is done by either the committee on ways and means of the House or the committee on hnance of the Senate without good reason, and every change in the bill is in the interest of some important business element. We may get a bill passed by the middle of July, and yet if a

tithe of the demands for consideration are considered the bill will not finally pass till late in August. ... MR. CARLISLE TO FARMERS

Pension Commissioner Raum says that special and his determination to clear up the entire list of pending pension claims before the end of the present calendar year, have given him the greatest possible advantage in his work. He is getting almost twice as much work out of the same force of men and women as he secured when there were so many demands for special attention. General Raum is yet of the firm conviction that within nine months there will not be an old case pending in his bureau. The policy of the administration is to close up the pension business and pay off the soldiers the amounts justly due them.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE PRESIDENT AT PITTSBURG.

Guest of the Scotch-Irish Congress for a Few Hours-Two Receptions-Floral Tribute.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—President Harrison this morning. They were received by the Mayor, a brass band and a military com-9 o'clock the President held a reception at Mechanical Hall, Exposition Building. Three thousand people shook hands with him. He was the guest of the Scotch-Irish Congress. The reception at the hall lasted half an hour, and at its conclusion three cheers were given, and the presidential party returned to Union Station.

A large crowd gathered to see the Presiamong the railroad men, Superintendent Pitcairn acting as master of ceremonies. Upon his arrival at his car he was much surprised to find a beautiful floral tribute. It was a large set piece of pansies, immortelles, roses and smilax. The base was about six feet long by thirty inches wide. It was five feet high. It was a representation of the seal of Pitteburg supporting the shield of the United States. The pillars of the seal were roses twined with smilax. The shield was of immortelles and bore the letters U. S. A. On the base was inscribed: "To President Harrison and Secretaries Windom, Wanamaker and Rusk, with the compliments of the chairman of the city committee of the Scotch-Irish Congress." The President and his Cabinet officers were much pleased with the offering and thanked Mr. Hamilton, a member of the reception committee, very impressively. To repeated calls for a speech the President responded by appearing on the car platform and bowing. At 10 o'clock the train pulled out and the President's second visit to Pittsburg was over.

A very large number of persons attended the Scotch-Irish conference this morning. On the stage were Gov-ernor Campbell, of Ohio, and the ladies and gentlemen who accom-panied him, and the officers of the panied him, and the cfficers of the Scotch-Irish Society. Among them were Rev. Dr. D. Steele, president of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Philadelphia; Rev. E. D. Donohoe, of Pittsburg, and others. After President Harrison's reception. President Robert Bonner introduced the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, president of Westminster College, who opened with prayer. Governor Campbell, of Ohio, was then introduced by President Bonner, and made a speech eugolistic of the Scotch-Irish in Ohio. Dr. H. A. White, of Washington and Lee University, the great Scotch-Irish institution of Virginia, was the next speaker. The founding and history of the college and its great work as an educational institution and molder of morals in the South were dwelt upon at length and the address was concluded by a prophecy of still brighter achievments for the future.

The feature of the evening session was an address on the "Ulster of To-day" by Dr. John Hall, of New York, and singing by

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President, the Vice-president and the party that accompanied them to Cleveland, reached Washington on the return trip at 8:30 this evening. The journey from Pittsburg was without notable incident.

Arrival at Washington.

A GUNNER'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Breech-Plug of a Sixty-Pounder Blown Through His Body by Premature Explosion of a Shell.

Washington, May 31.—A report has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Henry C. Taylor, commanding the United States steamer Alliance, now on her way to China, stating that on the morning of the 19th inst., while the ship was cruising in the Mediterraneau and the crew was at target practice, boatswain's mate J. McGowan was instantly killed by the premature explosion of the sixty-pounder breech-loading rifle. He was captain of the gun, and was in the act of locking the breech mechanism when the cartridge exploded, blowing the plug entirely through his body, which was torn apart. The trunk lay some distance from the legs across the

ship's deck from the gun.

Commander Taylor ordered a board of officers to investigate the cause of the exmonths. Those who have watched the management of affairs at the White House, even from far distances, have no doubt now that there is no such a thing as a kitchen cabinet. The President has not needed any one to think or act for him, and every move he has made illustrates his genius and his courage.

Believing that he was a machine politician without much experience in public life, certain very experienced and adroit men in Congress attempted to dictate affairs from Capitol hill. They thought the President ought to take their advice in accident.

> St. L., A. & T. H. Injunction Modified. NEW YORK, May 31.—Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, to-day modified the temporary injunction recently obtained by E. H. Litchfield to restrain the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company from selling the company's line from Terre Haute to East St. Louis for \$10,000,000 to Haute to East St. Louis for \$10,000,000 to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. It is so modified as to permit the matter of the proposed sale to be taken up at a meeting in St. Louis on Monday. The injunction will become effective again after the meeting. The sale cannot be consummated except after sixty days' notice and upon the assenting vote of two-thirds of the stockholders.

Remarkable Billiard Playing SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.-Jake Shaefer continued the great run last night in the billiard match with McCleary and ran another 1,000 points without stopping. On the 468th shot the balls froze, but the wizard made a shot from the spot and in three more shots got the balls together again on the rail. He then finished his run of 1,000, leaving the balls on the lower rail in posttion for to-night. He made the 1,000 points in fifty-three minutes and McCleary did not get a shot.

Mayor Cottrell, of Cedar Keys, in Honduras. CEDAR KEYS, Fla., May 31.—The revenue entter McLane sailed from this port Thursday night. Captain Smythe went with her.
No force is left to assist Collector Pinkerton in the discharge of his duties, or to
help in the search for Cottrell. The fugitive Mayor is said to have been heard from in Honduras. Everything is quiet, and there is very little excitement over the approaching election to choose Cottrell's suc-

Died from Hydrophobia.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 31 .- John Harry, a farmer living near Petersburg, this county, died this morning from hydrophobia, after two days' illness. He was bitten by a dog about two months ago.

his new rules in relation to making cases | The Senator's Reasons for Opposing Government System of Warehouses.

> Instead of Being Beneficial, He Says the Plan Would Prove Injurious, and Would Be the Worst Kind of Class Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-Senator Carlisle has written a letter in response to a request from B. F. Howard, of Alabama, for the Senator's views upon the bill providing for a system of government warehouses for farm products, upon which treasury notes may be issued. The Senator says: "Mr. Howard's statement that he and those associated with him are 'in favor of equal justice to all and special favors to none' embodies sound Democratic doctrine, and and party arrived in this city at 7 o'clock | if it had been strictly adhered to in Congress in the past twenty-five years the evils of which farmers and others justly company, and were driven to their hotel. At | plain would have been averted and the whole country would now be prosperous and contented.

"But," says the Senator, "the farmers have been taxed so long for the benefit of other classes and have seen so much legislation for the aggrandizement of corporations and syndicates that their patience is exhausted, and finding it impossible for the time being, at least, to abolish the system which has oppressed and despoiled the greatest industrial interest of the country. they are now demanding that the very policy which they have heretofore an-nounced as unjust and ruinous shall be applied to them, or rather a part of them, for no scheme has yet been suggested that op-erates alike upon all farmers. But no evil can be corrected, no wrong can be righted, by increasing its magnitude and extending the scope of its operations. There is but one effectual remedy for the evil which undoubtedly exists, and that is to reverse the policy which produced it."

The Senator, after rehearing the features

of the proposed sub-treasury plan and noting the fact that the farmers themselves will pay more than their fair share of the cost pay more than their fair share of the cost of erecting the warehouses, and that the officers connected with them will be partisans of the administration in power, says: "There are more than 2,800 counties in the United States, but not more than one-third of them, if that many, produce and sell annually more than \$500,000 worth of wheat, corn, oats, cotton and tobacco, and, therefore, not more than one-third of them could possibly avail themselves of this plan if it were adopted, for the bill provides that a county, in order to secure a warehouse, must produce order to secure a warehouse, must produce and sell annually farm products valued at \$500,000. It will be seen, therefore, at the very outset that it is a plan to compel the government to issue and distribute money for the benefit of the people living in the rich and productive counties, at the expense of the people living in the poorer and less productive ones. Moreover, it is a plan to enable unscrupulous speculators to take advantage of the farmers' pecuniary necessities and extort exorbitant prices for food from people who reside in cities, towns and villages, and from people who reside in the country, but do not own these particular agricultural products. It is evident that no farmer will subject himself to the labor and expense of transporting his products to the public warehouses and to all the other charges which he must pay for storage, for handwhich he must pay for storage, for hand-ling and for taking care of them while there, when he has barns and granaries at home, unless he is in debt and absolutely needs the money which the government is to advance, and if he is in that unfortunate condition, from what source is he afterward to acquire the means to redeem the products by returning the money and interest, and paying the warehouse charges? In a great majority of cases he will never be able to redeem them, but will be forced to lose the redeem them, but will be forced to lose the remaining 20 per cent. of the value of his products, or sell his warehouse receipts for whatever he can get for them, which will be very little; for it must be remembered that after he gets his warehouse receipts he has a remaining interest of only 20 per cent., less charges for interest, storage, etc., and this is all he can dispose of. He will find the time rapidly approaching when he must have money to redeem his products or sell his small remaining interest in them, or allow them to be sold at public auction by the government; and this will be the golden opportunity of the speculators, whose agents the government; and this will be the golden opportunity of the speculators, whose agents will swarm all over the country ready to take the warehouse receipts from the embarrassed owners for a merely nominal sum. The receipt is simply a privilege of redemption, like a pawn-broker's ticket, and the farmer, being himself unable to redeem, will be forced ultimately to dispose of it at any price offered. I do not think that any considerable number of intelligent people in this country will unite in asking the government to establish a system which will compel them in a large number of cases to sacrifice the products of their labor."

Senator Carlisle argues at some length to show that the plan proposed would produce an annual expansion and contraction of the currency, which would result in absolutely destroying the market upon which the farmer must depend for the sale of his crops, and that the cotton farmers, who are sup-porting the scheme, would be spe-cial sufferers because the plan. Senator Carlisle argues at some length to

and combinations to purchase and hold the receipts could be easily made, and especially when they can be procured by the payment of a small per centum of the value of the deposit." In conclusion, Senator Carlisle says: "] have thus given you, as briefly as the nature of the subject would permit, some of the reasons why I think the proposed plan for the relief of the farmers would be injurious instead of beneficial, not only to them but to all other people of the country. But it would be uncandid not to say distinctly, before closing this communication, that even if it could be conclusively shown that this, or any other similar scheme, would be pecuniarily beneficial to any particular class of our people, I would still be unalterably opposed to its adoption, because, in my opinion, it would be but another wide and dangerous departure from the have thus given you, as briefly as the wide and dangerous departure trom the principles upon which our political institutions are founded. It would be, in fact, the longest step yet taken in time of peace towards the consolidation of power in the hands of the federal government, and the subjection of the private affairs of the people to the supervision and control of a central and irresponsible authority. You and tral and irresponsible authority. You and I are Democrats, and as such we believe that the government should scrupulously abstain from all unnecessary interference with the personal and domestic concerns of its citizens and confine itself strictly to the administration of purely public affairs. It is a cardinal principle of our political faith that the people are best governed when they are least governed, and that they are most prosperous and contented when left to the free exercise of their own judgment in the management of their own business, subject only to such reasonable regulations as may be necessary to preserve the peace and good order of the community. These propositions are fundamental, and we cannot abandon them without repudiating all the traditions of our party and all the distinctions between constitutional government and paternal despotisms."

cial sufferers, because the plan, in the writer's estimation, would close

every cotton factory in the country. "No such facilities as this project will afford," Mr. Carlisle says, "for controlling the markets for purely speculative purposes have ever existed in this or any other

country, and no more perfect system for the oppression of the poor could be devised. The exact quantities of products in the

several public warehouses will be known in every commercial and financial center,

ternal despotisms." A BAILWAY TOILET.

Advice to the Female Traveler in the Sleep-

There is no way in the little dusty plunging den of a sleeping-car's dressing-room to practice fine arts, with only the aid of two towels as big as handkerchiefs; still much may be accomplished by well-directed effort. To begin with, the night toilet must have been complete—that is to say, the face and hands bathed, the teeth and hair brushed in the dressing-room.

and slip on a night-gown, over which should be added, in cold weather, a gown—a perfectly plain one—of flannel, to avoid colds. Put the stockings and garters inside the shoes, and hang them in the net. A traveling woman should always provide herself with one of the neat, stout little bags that hang from the belt, and here her hair-pins, jewelry, purse, gloves and veil, and small impediments may be put for the night, and the bag put under the covers at her feet, where it is much safer than at the pillow. where it is much safer than at the pillow. In this way there is no danger of small articles of attire being missing when needed

In the morning try to have three-quarters of an hour for the toilet, and this may be secured by either rising before the other women or lying until they are through. Slip on stockings and shoes, the underclothes, and the flannel wrapper over all, carrying the dress and underskirts across the arm, and the satchel in the other hand. Spread the satchel wide and take out the sponge in its oil silk bag, the soap and tooth-brush in their traveling boxes, and unroll the linen that holds whist-broom, brushes and comb, hair-pins and pins. Brush the dress and skirts well and hang them on the hooks, out of the way. Brush the hair smartly, to remove the dust, and arrange it compactly for the day, putting away in its place each toilette article as it is finished with. Lay the railroad towels on the floor, and one's own larger in the morning. towels on the floor, and one's own larger ones near at hand. From the wicker-covered cologne bottle pour a generous quanti-ty into the water in the bowl, and, hanging all clothes out of the way, stand on the towels and take a sponge bath from head to foot. The cologne absolutely cleanses away all railway dust, and the freshness resulting from such a bath will make all the difference between a pleasant and an unpleasant day. Dress carefully and completely, and, after laying everything away in the satchel, do not fail to wipe off the wash-stand and lay the wet towels out of the way, so that ones successor may find the place orderly and clean.

School Children Bitten by a Mad Dog. Tuscola, Ill., May 31.—Seven school children were bitten by a mad dog at St. Joseph, near here, on Thursday, the dog dying a few minutes later in convulsions. A mad-stone was applied to each of the children's wounds, and it adhered in each

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.

Free Opening of the New Hotel and Sanitarium at Spencer, Ind.

& Vincennes railroad to Spencer on June 12. A grand ball and banquet will be given at the hotel Important Change in Time-Pennsylvania

Please see corrected time-tables in this paper.

Take the Monon Route-11:20 a. m. Pullman vestibule train for Chicago, where you arrive

NOT A PIMPLE ON BABY Baby one year old. Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Cured by Cuticura. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

CURED BY CUTICURA I cannot say enough in praise of the Cuticura Remedies. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the Cuticura Remedies, and I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and

there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the Cuticura Remedies to mothers as the most speedy, economical and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me. FEVER SORE EIGHT YEARS. I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the Cu-ticura Remedies, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason,

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gaiasboro, Tenn. We have been selling your Cuticura Remedies for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT The new blood and skin purifier and purest and best of humor remedies, internally, and Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently and economically cure every disease and humor of the skin scalp and blood, with loss of hair, whether Itching, burning, scaly, pimply, scrofulous or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

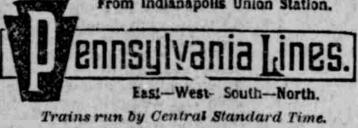
25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Scap. Absolutely pure.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES
Sharp aches, dull pains, strains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous,

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station.



Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (d 5:00 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New (d 3:00 p m. York. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:30 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:15 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:25 pm.; d 3:40 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 a m., 8:25 a m., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 5:20 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:00 am., Columbus, 10:00 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10 am., 5:10 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm. Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parior Cars are run on through trains.

For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DERING. Assistant General Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

7:05 am.
Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.
Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and at Union Station.

EDUCATIONAL. DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL, ENTER NOW. (Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1886.)

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY I. Pean. St., When Block, Opp. Postoffice.

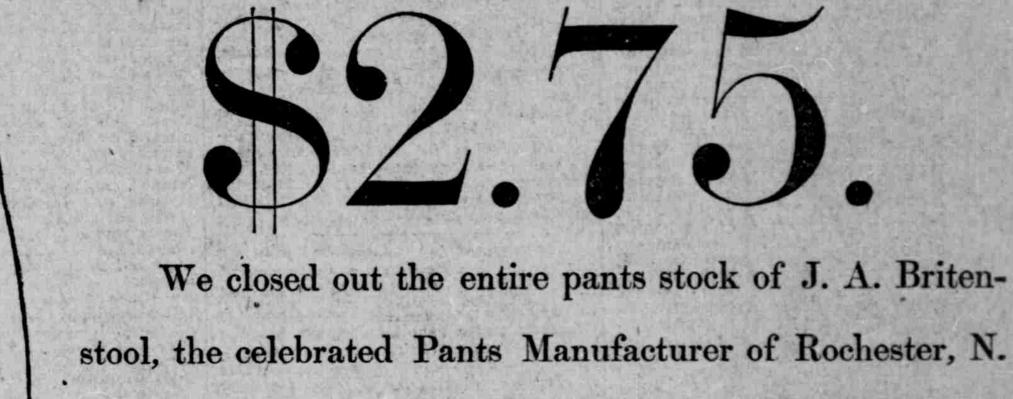
SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS. Then, standing inside the curtains, the garments removed one by one and folded. Let no woman attempt to sleep in any of the garments worn during the day. Poor rest and fatigue the next day is the result. Remove everything,

THE MODEL

Last week was a "boomer" with us. Our stores were crowded from Monday morning till Saturday night. This week should not fall behind last. This week the price of

Will be so low that no man who sees this announcement can afford to go. ragged or shabby. This week we offer you your pick of 1,900 pairs of Men's Fine All-Wool Cassimere and Fancy Worsted Pants at



stool, the celebrated Pants Manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., at our own price. We give them to you this week at a price that won't cover their first cost. The loss is the manufacturer's. The bargain is yours.



STRAWHATS

For the millions. Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, white or mixed, 25c to \$1.50. Men's Straw Hats, all grades, from 25c to \$3.

LIGHT-COLORED HATS,

the popular blocks. MODEL Hats are the best. MODEL prices are the lowest. Wear a MODEL Hat.



SUMMER CLOTHING.

Our lines of Summer Clothing contain all grades, from a thin coat at 25c to the finest Tennis Suits at \$15. All the novelties in Blazers and Flannel Coats and Pants can be seen in our stock. Thin goods for long men, for lean men, for fat men, for short men, for everybody.



FLANNEL SHIRTS.

We control the best make and the best styles in Flannel Shirts in this market. All of our Either soft or stiff. All the new shades. All Flannel and Silk Shirts, from \$1.50 to \$6, are made with the non-shrinkable neck-band. Ours are the only shirts so made. Buy none with-

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

You will find nothing in this city to equal the genuine French Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers we sell at 50c. Better grades. 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. Our Balbriggans are the



Look through all the shoe stocks in town. You'll find our prices are the lowest. This week we offer Men's stylish Dress Shoes, in lace on congress, all styles and sizes, at

Sold by most shoe houses at \$1.75. Children's and Misses' spring-heel, tan, button shoes:

Sizes 6 to 8......63c

An elegant line of Men's Patent Leather Shoes, \$4.50, \$5, \$6 and \$7.

Best course of Business Training. Book-keeping. Business Practice, Banking, Short-Hand, Type-writing, Penmanship and English Branches, Experienced instruction. Open all year, Students cuter any time. Educate for lucrative positions. Time short, Expenses moderate, Business men call on us for help. Most highly recommended. Write for full information. Catalogue free. LILUMUNICIL

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